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Downing-Street, June 26, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Vienna, June 12, 1799.

I Have the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship Two Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, one published Yesterday Evening, the other this Day.

Vienna, June 11, 1799.

BEFORE communicating to the Public the Statement of His Royal Highness which was brought Yesterday by the First Lieutenant Leibinger of the Regiment of Spleny, we will give in their Order the preceding Reports, hitherto delayed from the Irregularity of the Post.

On the 25th May the Enemy, probably with the Intention of preventing us from forming a Junction with Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze, attacked the whole Line of our Out-Posts with so superior a Force as to oblige them to fall back as far as Thur, and enabled the Enemy to occupy the Bridge of Andelfingen.

Our Artillery, which was planted on the Banks of the River, checked their Progress; they were at length dislodged from the Bridge and driven back with considerable Loss.

General Kienmayer and Colonel Mersery greatly distinguished themselves by the almost total Destruction of a Regiment of the Enemy's Hussars which endeavoured to surround them in the Beginning of the Affair.

General Piatschek was wounded in the very Outset.

Nevertheless the Enemy attacked Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze's Advanced Guard with great Impetuosity and alternate Success Five different Times:—the Regiments of Kaunitz and Gemmingen particularly distinguished themselves on this Occasion; but towards Evening we were obliged to yield to the superior Numbers of the Enemy, and to fall back upon Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze. The Enemy then took the Direction of Pfyn and occupied the Bridge.

General Simschon was sent with a Battalion of Callenberg and a Detachment of Cavalry to dislodge the Enemy. He could not arrive before Night-fall. The Attack was made after Dark by General Pfacher, and with such Success, that the Enemy were not only dislodged from the Bridge, but also driven back with great Loss.

The Enemy, finding that their Attempts had failed, retired the 26th on all Sides. They were followed up by our Advanced Guard. The Enemy, notwithstanding, attacked the Advanced Guard of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Nauendorff on the 27th at Embrach, with the Design of forcing the Passage of the Thoss, and penetrating by that Means to the Rear of our Communication. This Attack was repulsed. The Enemy were driven from Embrach, and we took Post at this large Village.

In the Night of the 28th, the Enemy withdrew entirely behind the Klatt; in consequence of which the Advanced Guard of our Left Wing took Post before Basserstorff, and that of our Right Wing before Bulach. These Checks, and the Appearance we shewed, induced the Enemy to detain the Columns which were already in Motion to join the Army of Moreau in Italy.

The above-mentioned Lieutenant Leibinger was sent on the 6th Instant by His Royal Highness from Klatten, with Accounts that the Enemy had abandoned all the Right Bank of the Klatt, and, after destroying all the Bridges in the Rear, had taken Post on the Left Bank of that River.

In order to approach the strong Entrenchments which the Enemy had raised near Zurich, and to drive them from the Right Bank of the Klatt, for the Purpose of forming a considerable Advanced Guard there, His Royal Highness ordered Field-

Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze and General Prince Roſemberg to paſs the Klatt near Tubendorff at Four in the Morning, and to drive the Enemy from the Bridge of Klatt, which was executed notwithſtanding a moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance. At the ſame Time Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Prince Joſeph of Lorraine advanced from Villiken, and General Jellachich from Zullikon, with ſuch Vigour againſt the Flank of the Entrenchments, that General Jellachich penetrated into the Upper Suburbs of Zurich, and the Prince of Lorraine as far as the Abbatis upon the Zurich-Berg, which was defended by Redoubts and Flêches.

It being of the utmoſt Importance to the Enemy to keep us as far diſtant as poſſible from their entrenched Camp, they ſent ſuch powerful Reinforcements to their Troops poſted on the Klatt, and brought ſuch a Number of Batteries to bear upon us, that they not only checked the Progreſs of the Diviſion under Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze before Schwammendingen, but alſo repulſed the Troops which had advanced to the Abbatis, and even threatened the Right Flank of Prince Roſemberg's Corps near Seebach. This induced His Royal Highneſs to reinforce the Advanced Guard near Seebach with a Brigade of Infantry under Prince Reuſs and Part of Prince Anhalt Cöthen's Diviſion of Cavalry. At the ſame Time Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Wallis was ordered to march with Two Battalions of Grenadiers and the Archduke Ferdinand's Regiment of Infantry, by Schwammendingen to the Zurich-Berg, and to carry the Enemy's Entrenchments and Abbatis by the Bayonet. The Grenadiers ſpeedily gained Poſſeſſion of the Firſt Flêche, and penetrated into the Abbatis, where General Hiller was wounded, as well as Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Wallis.

The Enemy being poſted behind the Abbatis in ſuperior Force, it was impoſſible to advance; but they were however prevented from attacking the Prince of Lorraine. This gave an Opportunity for Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Petraſch (who commanded in the Place of General Hotze, who was wounded in the Firſt Attack) to puſh forward the Advanced Guard under Prince Roſemberg to within Muſket-Shot of the Entrenchments, and to form there at Duſk.

His Royal Highneſs reconnoitred the Enemy's Entrenchments on the 5th, and, notwithſtanding their Strength and their advantageous Situation, he reſolved to attack them at Two o'Clock in the Morning, and to take them by Storm. His Royal Highneſs in conſequence ordered his Troops to be refreſhed, and to take Reſt in Sight of the Enemy. This unexpected and menacing Aſpect diſconcerted them; and to avoid the Riſk of this freſh Attempt they retired on the 5th with the Main Body of their Army in the greateſt Precipitation towards Baden, leaving in their Entrenchments Twenty-five Cannon, Three Howitzers, and Eighteen Ammunition Waggons.

The following Day His Royal Highneſs took Poſſeſſion of the Entrenchments with a ſtrong Advanced Guard, and ſoon after the Town of Zurich. He gave Orders to the Commanders of the Out-Poſts to ſend out numerous Patroles to watch the Motions of the Enemy.

All the Generals and the Officers of the Staff who commanded the Troops deſerve the higheſt Praiſe. The Succeſs of this Day is to be attributed to their Courage and Skill.

One Chief of Brigade and Two Adjutant-Generals are among the Priſoners.

The Enemy eſtimates their Loſs at Four Thouſand Men. Ours will be made known immediately.

Vienna, June 12, 1799.

AS already mentioned, the Corps under the Command of the Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, has, in conſequence of the fortunate Change of Affairs in the Tyrol and the Griſon Country, received Orders to advance into Italy to ſupport the Operations of the Army there. The Arrival of Count Bellegarde in Chiavenna is already known.

In conformity to particular Orders ſince received from the Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, a Part of the Count's Corps was to operate in the Right Flank of the Army of Italy, and to take a Poſt near Migiandone and Domo d'Aſola; by this Means to ſecure a Communication between the Italian Army and that under the Command of His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles; and he himſelf to proceed expeditiouſly with the Remainder of his Corps to Como, and thence through Milan and Pavia againſt Tortona.

The Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Hadik having already placed himſelf at the Head of the Troops collected at Bellinzone, the greateſt Part of which conſiſted of the Brigades of the Colonels Prince de Rohan, Strauch, and Count Saint Julien, Count Bellegarde has deſtined this Corps to the above-mentioned Operations on the Right Wing of the Army, and he himſelf has embarked with the Reſt of the Troops on the Lake Como, to proceed to his further Deſtination.

By Three Reports from the Count, dated Como, May 30, 31, and June 3, we learn, that Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Hadik had received Advice of the Intention of the French General Loiſon to get Reinforcements, and to maintain his Poſition near Airolo and on the Mount Saint Gotthard, and he thought it expedient to counteract this Deſign.

With this View, on the 28th of May, in the Evening at Six o'Clock, he attacked the Enemy on this Side at the Foot of the Mount Saint Gotthard; the obſtinate Defence of the Enemy fully demonſtrated how important this Poſt was to them. The Centre had the moſt difficult Part of the Battle on account of the perpendicular Rocks, and the Left Column could not immediately give any Support, becauſe the Enemy had broke down the Bridge over the Ticino. Finally, the Perſeverance of the Light Infantry under the Command of its Chief Lieutenant-Colonel Le Loup, ſupported by a Diviſion of Banalis's, ſurmounted all thoſe Obſtacles which oppoſed the Centre. Now the Battle became general. The Enemy uſing every Means that could reſult from Number, local Advantage, and Courage, and it remained for ſome Time doubtful; but when the Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan had croſſed the Ticino with the Left Column, and aſcended the ſteepeſt Rock on the Right Flank of the Enemy, and the Major Siegenfeld with his Column poſted himſelf upon that Mountain which commands the Left of the Mount Saint Gotthard, it was impoſſible for the Enemy to maintain their Poſition in this important Paſs.

In this critical Situation the Enemy was attacked on the following Morning, the 29th, by Colonel Count Saint Julien on the other Side of Mount Saint

Gotthard, who ſat off in the Morning at Half paſt One o'Clock from Selva in Upper Rhinethal, aſcended Mount Urſula, drove down the Piquets of the Enemy, and leaving behind him a Battalion in caſe of a Retreat on his Part, he deſcended with Impetuoſity to attack the Enemy's Poſition at the Devil's Bridge, and to Urſeren, compelled the Enemy, by the Briſkneſs of the Attack, to abandon this advantageous and important Poſt with ſuch Precipitancy, that even the Battalion deſtined to cover their Retreat, by a well-directed Fire in its Flank from a Diviſion of De Vins, commanded by the Lieutenant Kall of the General Quarter-Maſter Staff, fell in Diſorder, and the Commander of it, with ſome Officers and many Privates, by a quick Purſuit, were made Priſoners.

In the Heat of the Purſuit our Troops, animated by Victory, forgot all the Fatigues of the preceding nocturnal March over Mount Urſula and the Exertions of the Battle, and followed the Enemy over Geſtina and Waaſen, a Space of Five Leagues, to the Stile, and prevented the Enemy from taking a Poſition; took Priſoners ſeveral Diviſions of its Rear, and would have driven the Enemy to Altdorf at the Lake of Lucerne, if the Battalion placed at the Stile had not collected the Fugitives, and prevented our further Purſuit by breaking down the Bridge, which was prepared and preconcerted in caſe of a Flight. In that they could the better ſucceed, as the Column who had Orders to paſs the Mount Kritzly to the Stile found the Road impaſſable, and could not arrive in Time, even by the Acknowledgment of the People of the Country.

The principal View of the Attack (the Junction with Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Hadik, and the Poſſeſſion of Mount Saint Gotthard, with all the Paſſes leading there from the Rûſſthal) having completely ſucceeded, the Colonel Count Saint Julien contented himſelf with taking a Poſition near Waaſen and Gertina, and ſupporting it by all neceſſary Means.

In theſe continued and obſtinate Battles our Loſs is not inconſiderable, but that of the Enemy much greater. A more minute Account will in Time be given. When the Report was ſent off, Five Hundred and Thirty one Priſoners were brought in, among whom are a Commander of a Battalion and Twelve Officers.

The Enemy left behind in Airolo Four Hundred Sacks of Rice, One Hundred Caſks of Wine, ſome Caſks of Brandy, and other Proviſions, together with One Four-Pounder, and a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition ready for the Infantry.

The Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Hadik and the Colonel Count Saint Julien univerſally extol the Courage and Perſeverance of the Troops. Count Hadik particularly praiſes the Lieutenant-Colonel Le Loup, the Major Siegenfeld, and the Captain Sokolovich of the Staff of the General-Quarter-Maſter, who commanded the Columns which chiefly contributed to the Deciſion of the Battle, by their accurate Judgment of the local, by leading them to the moſt eſſential Points, and by their perſonal Examples of Bravery. Further the Field Marſhal-Lieutenant Hadik praiſes the Intrepidity of Captain Loſberg, of the Regiment of Michael Wallis, who, with the forementioned Captain Sokolovich, leaped the firſt into the Ticino, by which they inſpired the Troops with Reſolution to follow.

The Colonel Count St. Julien particularly acknowledges the judicious and ſpirited Conduct of Captain Weſſelich of Mungatſi, Captain Bubna of De Vins, and Captain Lehn of Neugebauer, Commanders of Battalions; and that of Lieutenant Kall of the General-Quarter-Maſter-Staff, who facilitated not only the Victory, but much contributed to ſecure the Priſoners, of which Two Companies were compelled by Captain Saint Ivany of De Vins to ſurrender their Arms in the Wood.

The Colonel alſo applauds the Conduct of Corporal Zerini of the Third Battalion of Artillery, who not only invented Frames of Ordnances for the Eight One-Pounders belonging to the Brigade, to apply them in all Places, but perſonally attended them on every Occaſion, and particularly in theſe later Actions, with as much Ability as Effect.

Finally, a conſiderable Quantity of Silk and other Merchandiſe, which the Enemy had confiſcated, was found in Airolo, but which our Troops have left untouched, although the Place was taken by Aſſault. The Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hadik took upon him to reſtore the Goods to the former Proprietors.

In conſequence of the Reports to the 3d of June from the General of the Cavalry De Melas, the Poſition of the Army in Turin, and ſurrounding it, has not been conſiderably altered.

The Diviſion of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Frolich has extended itſelf over Pignerol, Boncaliere, and Carignan, and the General Vukaſſovich has beſet, with his Van, Carmagnol, Alba, and Cheraſco.

In Cheraſco he has taken Six Metal Eight and Sixteen Pounders, Five of Iron, heavy Artillery, One Howitzer, Three Metal, and Ten Iron Guns, Two Bombs, and a Quantity of Ammunition and Stores.

According to a farther Report of the General of the Cavalry Melas, the Preparations for beſieging the Caſtle of Turin are urged on with Vigour. To this Purpoſe ſome of the Guns found in this Town and Ammunition are applied.

The Two Companies of the Regiment of Anton Eſterhazy, ſent to the Fortreſs Ceva, (taken from the Enemy by the Country People of Piedmont,) have happily arrived there by the judicious Guidance of the Inhabitants, notwithſtanding the Enemy patrolled that whole Country, and the Fortreſs was ſupplied with Proviſion for Thirty Days.

Since that Time the Enemy has collected Troops round this Place, blockaded it, and thrown Shells in it ſince the 28th of May. But the General Vukaſſovich has advanced with his Van towards Ceva, and forced the Enemy to raiſe the Blockade, and to quit Mondovi.

The Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Frolich has occupied Foſſano with his Diviſion. He ſtaid near Savigliano, and ſent his Patroles towards Cuneo.

The General Luſignan has Orders to repulſe the Enemy, which is at Feneſtrell, and the General Alcaini has already commenced the Bombardment of the Citadel of Tortona.

The General of the Artillery Kray reports from Caſtelucio, dated the 4th of June, that the Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Ott, who had received Reinforcements from him, is poſted very advantageouſly near Fornovio, which Poſition covers Parma and Piazenza, and that he himſelf is inceſſantly urging forward the moſt ſerious Preparations for the Siege of Mantua.

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